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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1895.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

Who Shall Decide?

Mrs. Aiken, of Memphis, stands indicted, so the papers say, for having treated a sick woman according to Christian-scientist methods, which woman died under the treatment of Mrs. Aiken. This case presents no new question in Virginia. It has not been long since a Virginia lady was said to have died under the treatment just alluded to.

As we understand the matter, the treatment relied upon by the Christian Scientists consists rather of prayer and other religious observances than of the use of medicine or any other methods whatever.

It will be an exceedingly delicate matter for the civil authorities of the State to decide the questions which will necessarily arise under circumstances such as those upon which we are commenting. Indeed, we cannot imagine how the civil authorities will draw the line between educated Christian Scientists and ignorant Christian Scientists. Both the patient and the person treating her firmly and conscientiously believe that the Bible teaches them to treat their sick in the manner which the Memphis civil authorities condemn. Sometimes—often, no doubt—the persons treated by the Christian Scientists get well. Whether they owe their recovery to the treatment accorded to them by the Christian Scientists or not, is a question which nobody can decide.

Mr. Tyndall, the celebrated anti-Christian scientist of that name, once proposed what a scoffing public denominated a "prayer gauge," to be used in the hospitals of England—that is, he proposed to treat a certain number of patients according to the usual methods, and to rely upon prayer in a like number of cases. The result was to be accepted as showing whether there was any healing-power in prayer. Of course, Mr. Tyndall's proposition was never accepted nor practiced upon.

As to the Memphis case, we may say that we do not expect Mrs. Aiken to be convicted of murder. The small amount of her bail-bond shows that she will never be convicted of anything more than a misdemeanor, if of that.

Home Rule in New York.

Judging from the platform of the New York Democracy, we came to the conclusion that "home rule," including the excise question, was to be the chief issue in the next election. Senator David B. Hill was interviewed in Washington on Monday on this subject, and said:

"In addition to two national issues, we have the question of personal liberty as opposed to a narrow, liberal, and Puritanical excise law. I believe we can win upon this issue alone. Our people are broad-minded, intelligent, and liberal, and they repudiated six years ago the views which the Republicans are now endeavoring to fasten upon the State. The Democrats believe in a law for the citizen as well as the workman, for the Republican cities as well as the Democratic cities. I have great confidence that the people will understand this excise question before the election."

It is evident that there will be a big fight in New York on the liquor-licensing question, and as to when and where drinks may be sold.

We add something that Senator Hill said in the same interview. As for the political situation in New York State, he spoke with confidence. He could not see, he said, why the ticket which had been nominated by the Democrats should not be successful. It was composed of good men, represented all the factions, and certainly ought to be loyally supported. "If every Democrat in New York will do his duty this fall," he said, "the ticket will be elected."

Ohio-Senator Brice.

The demonstrations made last Saturday at Columbus, O., by the Democratic clubs of that State, seem to have impressed the Silverites with the notion that they can control the Buckeye State. The declarations of the recent Democratic State Convention on the currency or financial question are to go for nothing, and a new fight is to be begun. A telegram in the Dispatch of yesterday from Columbus says there can be no longer any doubt that the Free-Silver Democrats are determined to prevent the return of Calvin S. Brice to the United States Senate. Indeed, if Mr. Allen W. Thurman may be relied upon, this was the object of the conference of Free-Silver Democrats in Columbus last Saturday. Mr. Thurman is quoted as having said on Monday:

"We have found," said he, "that very many of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature are for free silver, and we propose to pledge all of these not to vote for any man for senator, who is unfriendly to silver. They will have to come under the pledge or run the risk of being defeated. With such a force in the Legislature, we will hold the balance of power, if it is Democratic, and I never will find some difficulty in making my way to the United States Senate."

We like not this scheme. Why should any Democrats anywhere commit themselves to the policy of electing to the United States Senate none but Free-Silverites, when it is already settled beyond a doubt that the honest-money men will control the policy of the next Democratic National Convention, and frame the platform of that convention and of the Democratic party? In State after State the advocates of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 have gone down under the blows of their opponents. As we have often had occasion to say, the Democrats of New York, New Jersey, all New England, Maryland, and a number of other States, have committed themselves against the policy which Mr. Thurman advocates. His policy is doubly objectionable, in that he proposes to reverse the action of the Democratic State Convention of his own State. Perhaps he considers that his State has taken no action in the premises. Whatever he may say or do, he will find himself in a small and dwindling minority when he arrives at the scene of the next Democratic National Convention.

We agree that that was an imposing demonstration with which the Ohio Democratic clubs opened the campaign at Columbus last Saturday; but we cannot believe that the road to victory in the presidential and congressional elections of next year leads along the path which Mr. Thurman and his immediate followers seem disposed to walk in. All the world is in need of an international monetary conference, but the efforts of Mr. Thurman can lead to no practical result in that direction.

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The Board of Public Interests.

It is given out that some persons are going to vote in favor of electing the Fire and Police commissioners by the people because they do not like to "have the Board of Public Interests meddling in the matter." In other words, they would vote "against" amending the charter as to these two boards if the City Council were authorized to elect these commissioners of their own motion and without nominations from the Board of Public Interests.

Well, this is a matter that may very well be considered hereafter, if the pending amendments are voted down; but it cannot come up for consideration if it is decided at the primary that these commissioners are hereafter to be elected by the people.

The right way is to vote against these amendments, and then take up the question whether the intervention of the Board of Public Interests is beneficial or not. The Dispatch promises that, in that event, it will give liberally of its time and space to the discussion of the question, whether the selection and election of these commissioners should or should not be left wholly to the City Council. But, at present, the pending question is whether the Fire and Police boards would better be elected by direct vote of the people or not.

In our judgment, Richmond would take a great back-step should it resolve to throw these two departments into the maelstrom of municipal politics at a time when it is known that it costs a good deal of money for any one to make a canvass of this city. And the more money a man is suspected of having, the more he is expected to "put up" for the benefit of the "workers" at the polls.

We feel sure that many men who would gladly accept the office from the Board of Public Interests and City Council, and who would consider it an honor to be asked to do so, would not give their money and the time required to make a personal canvass in order to become members of these boards; and we also fear that the boards would then fall into the hands of men who would get into office and keep in office by the use of such firemen and policemen who might choose to make themselves active in politics.

Not only this, but we suspect that the movement in favor of electing these boards by the people means that these boards are to be completely reorganized. If so, then we may expect the new boards to reorganize the police force and Fire Department, as far as may be in their power to do so.

We have seen no authorized statement from the advocates of these amendments saying whether they proposed, in the event of the adoption of the amendments, to fill the vacancies on the two boards as they occur, or expect to ask for legislation enabling them to retire all the present members simultaneously. If the latter is not their purpose, then we suppose they mean to retire two members of each board at the next municipal election, and two others at the election to be held two years later.

We say "two members" at each election because it is conceded that the commissioners will have to be elected in couples to prevent the appearance on the boards of colored members from Jackson Ward. Thus, Clay and Jackson wards would elect two members; Monroe and Madison, two; etc., etc.

The truth is that, viewed from any conservative standpoint, these amendments are full of danger. No more mischievous proposition has been brought to public notice here for many years. Friends, vote them down!

England Bringing China to Terms.

Great Britain's course in forcing the degradation of the Viceroy of Szechuen is a practical step in the way of putting a stop to outrages upon missionaries and other foreigners in China. The satisfaction for these outrages heretofore accorded has generally consisted in cutting off the heads of a few coolies and exposing them on poles.

In bringing China to understand that game has been played once too often, and that hereafter those responsible for the protection of foreigners in the Celestial empire must be made to suffer for any dereliction of duty in that respect, Great Britain has reached the root-cause, rather, the head, of the evil.

The consensus of opinion of those who have studied the conditions that have caused such a strong iron market is that the advance in prices has come to stay. There is no speculative movement in iron. The increase in prices is the result of a demand for railroad, structural, and other work in which the metal is used.

Tobacco stock rose 2-1/2 to 30-1/2, on report of negotiations pending for a settlement of the fight with the outside manufacturers.

Liquor License in Boston.

The Washington Post says that in Boston it is proposed to raise money for an increase of the school appropriation by selling liquor licenses at auction.

The Boston Advertiser asserts that if all licenses were sold to the highest bidder, the municipality would get from \$150,000 to \$200,000 a year more than it now realizes from the liquor trade.

We quote the Post:

"Certain conscientious citizens cry out against the scheme, and they are right. It is proposed to make the schools dependent on the saloons. On the other hand, it is urged that the saloons should be made to contribute to the promotion of general education, and especially to teaching the harmful effects of alcohol, the study of which is included in the Massachusetts school curriculum."

It would seem that the people of Texas endorse the action of their Governor in convening the Legislature in extra session to suppress the Corbett-Fitzsimmons prize-fight, which shows that Texas is a rich State. Very few other States would be willing to spend the amount of money that an extra session will cost for such a purpose as this, especially where existing laws are not wholly valueless for dealing with the offense.

It is each entitled by some irreverent newspaper paragraphers that while most of the aforeaid legislators would rather go to see the prize-fight than vote to stop it, they will, nevertheless, pass the law that the Governor desires, thus proving that they are both patriotic and unselfish.

Liquor and Tobacco.

The Chicago Journal says that in the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) the rule in regard to the use of tobacco is not so rigid as it is in regard to the use of liquor. Every member entering the conference is asked by the bishop, "Will you wholly abstain from the use of tobacco?" The reply is expected to be in the affirmative, but if it is not, it remains with the conference to decide whether to admit or reject the applicant.

Rules forbidding the use of tobacco will not be popular in the tobacco-growing States.

It is to be hoped that the Governor of Texas will not find his Legislature balky. "You may lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink."

The collection of mules with horse and wagon has been instituted by the Post-Office Department in Philadelphia.

So we beat Great Britain, even at cricket! We wonder what the British can play now-a-days?

The betting is about even as to the outcome of the ante-prize-fight legislative contest in Texas.

The School-History Question.

(Ed. Petersburg Index-Appal.)

The movement inaugurated by the Confederate veterans to secure the use in the public schools of textbooks which shall correctly represent the causes and incidents of the war between the sections is the outgrowth of a natural and proper sentiment, and if properly conducted, can lead to none but beneficial results. The danger is that in seeking to avoid evil another evil may be introduced. The best method of securing a calm and intelligent judgment, for apart from the fact that history books are not to be always averse to patient investigation, there is always the risk that the genuine feeling which pervades them may be made the unconscious victim of parties commercially interested in procuring a certain result.

The first and main thing to be desired is that our children shall be taught history—that is, what is true, and great care should be taken lest our zeal and sympathies should be misled into placing in the hands of our children misleading facts for sectional hatred instead of a calm relation of facts as they occurred. Books and histories should be selected and dealing impartially with the faults and virtues of both sections would be the ideal text of a national history. Such a version would be tolerated by neither side. In fact, efforts to attain this degree of judicial fairness have so far evoked the wrath of Grand-Army poets and Confederate camps in about equal proportion.

A case in point is the Barnes History of the United States, which is just now under lively fire from the North. A lot of blue and gray and which is the immediate cause of the recent demand by the Confederate veterans in Richmond for the burning of the book. Of this particular publication we know nothing beyond the fact that it has been in general use in Virginia and elsewhere in the South for many years, and in that time has been used by both sides of the great chasm of whom were ex-Confederates and all of whom were southern in proclivity and feeling. The book was compiled and edited by Rev. J. William Jones in 1875, and was then investigated by a committee of the Legislature of the United States, and approved as fair and accurate. Hon. A. M. K. also wrote a strong letter endorsing its tone and temper.

Still, be this as it may, there is no reason why a southern writer should not write a text equally reliable and teachable, which will be more acceptable to southern patrons of the public schools. And we see no reason why the desire in any Virginia community for such a book should not be gratified. It is not to be said that it is to be charged that the text now in use is imprudently adopted, or is vicious in its teaching. It is sufficient that the people who pay, and whose children are the pupils, prefer a distinctively southern work.

In the case in point, there seems to be no practical difficulty in effecting a change, and no necessity for any heated controversy. The State School Board gives to the local boards in Virginia the choice between four histories, and of these three are by southern authors—Holmes, Henshaw, and Shinn. The Confederate Veterans recommended for endorsement by the local camps a long list of histories, and of these the majority are by southern authors. The selection of the two books giving the preferential prominence of giving first national prominence to the history of the South is a scandalous disturbance in the making of a care for the interests of the public schools.

The book that was the subject of legislative investigation was the Ecclesiastical History in 1882-84, and not Barnes's. The book that was the subject of legislative investigation was the Ecclesiastical History in 1882-84, and not Barnes's. The book that was the subject of legislative investigation was the Ecclesiastical History in 1882-84, and not Barnes's.

"Monarch" SHIRTS

MADE TO ORDER

COOL & COMFORTABLE

AT THE MONARCH SHIRT FACTORY

100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

(See 1-24-W.F. & F.)

ONLY ONE!

Not more than five men or women in a thousand are free from some form of kidney, liver, or bladder trouble, which is certain to run into serious disease unless checked.

Stop and Think!

that there is but one known remedy for these troubles! Ask any druggist, physician, or friend what it is, and he will tell you, Warner's Safe Cure. This great remedy stands absolutely "at the top," and is so acknowledged by the most advanced thinkers of the world. This suggestion is all you require!



Don't Wear Pants

that fit like socks on a rooster, but come to us and we will give you a

Perfect Fit Every Time.

500 styles to select from—\$3 to \$7. Elegant BEAVER and KERSEY OVERCOATS, silk and wool lined, from \$15 to \$20. We are always ready and pleased to show you our stock whether you want to purchase or not.

Guarantee Tailoring Co.

830 EAST MAIN STREET.

(See 2-W.F. & F.)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1895.

SOUVENIR DAY.

1401 Main St. 1401 Main St.

We put on sale Monday and Tuesday

Souvenir Snits to announce our opening

at prices that made competitors wince.

We will offer

A SPECIAL SOUVENIR

FOR THIS WEDNESDAY.

100 BLACK WHIPCORD CHEVIOT

SUITS at \$3.65. They are worth double as much.

Will offer one other Souvenir in the shape of HATS.

As the Governor has issued an order forbidding the use of Straw Hats, we will give you a show to get the latest style Soft Hat, the very latest style Derby at \$1.10, regular \$2.50 quality.

Marble Hall Clothing House,

Cor. Fourteenth and Main Sts.

(See 2-11)

RIPAN'S TABLETS

Mr. R. L. Johns, of Selma, Ala., is in the habit of buying Ripan's Tablets at White's Pharmacy, at Selma. When interviewed at the time of a recent purchase, Mr. Johns said: "Ever since my stomach troubling where I contracted indigestion and dyspepsia from eating 'hard tack' and saw belly, I have suffered much from these and kindred ailments. A man of mine, who works for J. N. Harter, in a drugstore at Winfield, Kan., told me while home on a visit, over a year ago, to get a box of Ripan's Tablets and take them. I did, and in a very short time I was benefited, and by the time they were half gone I was well, and since then I have felt better, ate more, and relaxed it better than at any time since the war, and am doing more work now than I ever expected to do again. I tell you, they are the greatest medicine for a fellow's stomach I ever saw. This box is for a neighbor of mine out by me in the country. We always have them at home, and I never hesitate to recommend them when a fellow complains about his stomach troubling." (Signed) R. L. JOHNS.

Ripan's Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail, if the price (60c a box) is sent to the Ripan Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce street, New York Sample vial, 10c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

Cleaves the hair soft and shiny. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Makes the hair fall out. Made in the Wonderful Hair Cure, 25c and 50c bottles.

CONSUMPTIVE

Low Parker's Lung Tonic. It cures the worst cases of Consumption. 25c and 50c bottles.

(See 27-W.F. & F.)

Wedding Invitations ENGRAVED

artistic style. Send for samples and prices. VISITING CARDS—Plaid and so cards (names) \$1.00; same and address, \$1.50. L.V. & C. 217 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. (See 27-W.F. & F.)

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Kaufmann & Co.

The New Fall Millinery.

It is being generally conceded by the ladies that our HATS AND BONNETS shown at the opening yesterday are the handsomest ever shown in this city. There is an originality about the entire stock that is refreshing, showing the touch of master hands at artistic hat making. The prices you will find as reasonable as in the past seasons.

HANDSOME IMPORTED PATTERNS, the nobly New York styles; also those of our own creation.

Cloaks, Capes, and Furs.

An exceptional gathering of STYLISH OUTER GARMENTS for ladies, misses, and children, including a complete variety of the latest idea in the popular colors.

The variety of CHILDREN'S WRAPS will be of special interest to mothers—not only on account of the immensity of stock and styles, but also the PRICES, which are exceptionally attractive.

Underwear.

We are showing some great values in WINTER UNDERWEAR for ladies and children. The stock never was so large, and the values are exceptional. Special attention is called to the Children's Department.

CORNER KAUFMANN & CO., Fourth and Broad streets.

(See 2-11)

Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Co.

In Inviting Attention to Our Linen Stock

we desire to call attention to the excellent wearing qualities of every grade we keep. Values are here such as special payments will bring, so that we placed our orders early, before any advance had been made on the other side. All the Best German, Irish, and Scotch Brands of